"WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION."

A. J. Gerritson, Unblisher.

Montrose, Susquehanna County, Penn'a, Charsdan Morning, Nobember 25, 1858.

## Miscellaneous.

OUR BEVERAGES.

Ose of the most striking characteristics of different nations, is the peculiarity of their beverages. "The beet drinking Englishman" has always been proud of his distinction, and the excellence of "London Brown Stont" has never been denied; while "Scotch Ale" and "Irish Whiskey" have each reigned supreme, the drink, par excellence, of those parts of the United Kingdom whose name they bear. By the teim "French Brandy," Johnny Crapeau has been made responsible for an ocean of vitzolated poison-a liquid fire, more consuming and terrible than all the rivers of lava poured forth by the craters of Etna and Vesuvius-which has flown all over the world, and perpetrated more murder and arson than was ever done by malice aforethought. That all this mischief is not justly blamable upon the frog-eaters is evident from the fact that more "French Brandy" is drunk in one year than the vinevards of France could produce and perpetrated more murder and arson than in ten: to say nothing of the immense quantities of wine, the real juice of the grape, which is swallowed before it is distilled into brandy, both at home and abroad. But whoever-is chargeable with the invention of the mixture of corn distilled alcohol and sulphuric acid, flavored with chemicals-no drop or particle of which France or the vine was ever guilty of-there can be no doubt that brandy is French.

The south of Europe drinks the pure juice of the grape, with very little fermentation, mild and harmless as our own sweet cider, while the Hollanders inflame their stomachs with gin to keep the rheumatism out of their legs, and their damp atmosphere out of their lungs; and the Belgians and Germans bemuddle their brains with beer. Every nation in every quarter of the globe, has its peculiar beverage; the United States Leirg the only grand exception. Every nation of Europe being represented in our-population, we have adopted the beverages and vices of all: we imbibe all foreign trash that is brought to our shores, and manufacture poisonous imitations of all, which find as ready a market as the genuine articles. The national mouth is wide open, and down the national throat is pouring a thousand rivers of un-national libations, which are undermining the national constitution and character. Temperance and Washingtonian wovements to the contrary notwithstanding. These have passed over the land, and left it a worse guzzling com-

munity than before. Whoever has been absent from Philadelphia for fifteen or twenty years, and returns today, will see great changes in many things, but in none will he witness a more striking revolution than in the appearance of the tippling shops, a new class of which has sprung up. A strange name for a new article will corner; nay, from almost every house, in some quarters, the insterious words. "Luger Beer," will stare him in the face. If he have the curiosity to peep into one of there hou es, he will find a or bar, behind which will be seen mounted a couple of barrels, with enormous brass spiggots, and a very German-looking man, in apron and shirt sleeves, with one hand resting upon one of the spiggots. A wink or a nod will be sufficient to cause a heavy glass mug to overflow with a red, foaming liquid, and come sliding across the har towards him. He will taste, but the excessive bitterness of the draught will almost disgust him; yet he will perserve to the end, and from that time forward, be an admirer of lager! There is something in it which settles so comfortable down under his ribs, and produces such a mild, cool, calming influence in his whole system, that he will go away re joiced at his new discovery. But at night he will witness the great feature of this new tipple. He will perchance have a call at the Post Office, and the sound of music, and the glare of many gas ligths, will attract him into the basement, where he will find an immense room filled with an immense crowd of men, sitting at an immense number of tables, with glasses before them, all sipping and drinking, all talking and smoking, and a band playing in one corner, all the while, the most inspiring German airs. The immense number of attendants, carrying immense numbers of brimming lager in each hand, suggesting the idea that they must have an immensa number of fingers, on each hand, and the immense numbers of 'comers and goers, and drinkers at the bar, will interest and amuse the stranger for some time, while he makes one of the number of those who imblie and listen to the music. The quiet and order which prevails here will also surprise him, and he will wonder not to find somebody "getting drunk."

We had a conversation the other day with a lade friend in relation to the evils of intemperance; some allusion was made to lager beer, and we suggested the fact that it was less intoxicating than other drinks; she was shocked at the very mention of the Teutonic beverage. The horrid stuff! Surely none but low Germans ever drank it; why, its very name is enough! I have always associated the idea of every thing that is low and vulgar with lager beer." We admitted that its name was enough to condemn it amongst respectable people, inasmuch as lager meant vaulted, buried; and therefore the ground lings should most esteem it. But we told her that many besides the low Germans, drank it, and that a large number of respectable Americans partake of it occasionally and that a German gentleman and traveler had told us that he had seen more lager beer drank in Philadelphia than in any city of Germany. How much, we thought, is there in a name to condemn a mild. wholesome beverage, when the lady whom we were talking with was living in independence upon a fortune acquired by her husband in the manufacture of porter, ale and table beer; good, old-fashioned articles, but far more heady and be mudling than the light draws only lager. Lager let him draw! Long hop drink of the Germans!

We do not intend, however, to say a word in favor of drinking of any kind; but we do think that, when it is to be practised, it is better to use the most innocuous beverages; of the Medina Gazette tells of a skunk being and that, probably, a large quantity of bad captured in a house by a dog with the usual brandy, and worse whiskey, is kept out of result of disgust to the victors. The terrible sible.—Wisconsin Farmer, people's stomachs in Philadelphia by the imscent was neutralized by burning tar upon

mense quantity of lager which is put in them. live coals of fire, by which the air, was puri-

of the immense consumption of lager in Belgium, to the exclusion of water as a drink. (We hope the picture is rather overdrawn). He asked the question in a lodging-house, if they had good water there, and was replied to severally by a washerwoman, a stevedore, and the landlady of the house, that the water was excellent for their respective they know all about it, but still suffer a poor purposes, 1. c., washing clother, floating ships,

and making soup! But, when he corrected each of them, the whole company was very much startled by his asking if it was good to drink, and the indignation of the landlord was so much aroused, that he "resented the serious insult to his profession and his country," with looks of pity and contempt bestowed upon our traveler, whose "foreign faults" the landlord had begun to overlook, but who "never regained the great man's eateem," nor did he ever learn whether the water of Belgium was fit to drink!

it, though an unseemly practice, yet a safer one than drinking whiskey." Speaking of one than drinking whiskey," Speaking of all the various stimulating drinks of the world, he says, "not one among the list is at once so wholesome, cheap and harmless as Belgium heer, and I look upon its introduction into the United States as an important reformatory movement"-on the score, we suppose, of its probable supersedure of "those villainous mixtures that are labelled brandy. port, champagne, &c., that flow into every street and ally of our cities, to every village and cross-road of our country, and are rapidly telling upon our national health, temper and reputation." All this is too true; and we might wish the lager God-speed in its work of reformation, if it could but take the place of those fiery poisons, the consumption of which has, for the last ten years, increased so rapidly in our country, and caused such demoralizing effects, as to give us the character abroad of a nation of murderers and incendiaties. And there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the introduction of weak, malt liquors, and the increased growth of light wines, would not tend to quench that fire which is burning out the best young blood of our country. In that work of reformation Obio and the

other Western States are doing their share. in the cultivation of the native grape, and its manufacture into wines, which are equal in every respect to the same grade of Rhenish and German wines; while Philadelphia has done her part in the manufacture of tager beer, more of which is made and consumed here, than in any one city of of Germany We would like, had we the time and the atatistics, (which we happen not to have,) to enter more fully into the details of this lager buisness; but any one of our readers, who is curious on the subject, may entisfy himself by a stroll along the banks of the classic Schuykill, classic in the song of Moore, where now, in sight of Moore's cottage, may be seen poering up amongst the green trees which shade the roundly swelling bosom of sanded floor, a few bare tables, (if it be one our lovely water bearer, the long, white chimof the smaller e-tablishments,) and a counter neys of many and many a braueri; and upon a closer inspection he may find those hills so verdant all honeycombed with vaults, huge store houses for this "nectar of the gods," as some of its a mirers have designated the ruby-colored lager; and he will see the great. smoking cauldrons in which the brimming malt is seething, seething, all the year round and the monstrous butts in which it is placed to work, and the immense multitude of barrels of all sizes, in which it is stored away for ipening in those cellared vaults, coming in and going out by platoons, upon enormout trucks, and marshalled there by battalions and regiments, and whole armies, the big barrels, and the little barrels, and kegs, read to do service in a new revolution and to figh a new battle of the kegs! He might here ask the question whether the Schuylkill waer is good to drink, and be answered "Yes. is the best in the world for making lager ! And he might see the immense quantities of it that are pumped by machinery to be impregnated by the wholesome malt and the ife giving hops, and would probably conclude that a great river of beer was destined to sweep through our streets and alleys, and cleanse them of their foul impurities of sin, and crime and pollution, just as he sees the soun and impurities of the beer worked off n the vats of the brewery.

And our explorer will see huge Tentons leather aprons, with leathery skins and brawny arms, lifting, carrying, rolling and shouldering the barrels as mere toys, drilling and reviewing these troops of barrels, the field marshals of the lager campaign. Sons of the mountains and forests they would seem to be, so monstrous and giant-like, and so inured to service in these beery caverns, so brown and begrimed that he will imagine them the veritable Titans, still the prisoner of Coelus in the bowels of the earth!

And then the horses! For the Titans had horses, with which to war against Saturn and here they are, the same race of giant steeds. Red and round in color and proper tion, fat with feeding and sinewy with exer cise. With switching tails and flowing manes and arching necks, there they stand, and come and go in double teams of fours and sixes; geared in strong leather harness, to the beer wagon; aloft noon which site perched another savage-looking Teuton, who holds the reigns and weilds a terrible whip long and lond sounding. What determined power and energy! When the war of this new revolution comes to be waged in earnest, what might can stand against these elements? Sometime ago we had occasion to speak of the city horse, and we have since been admonished by some of our triends that we omitted to mention the beer horse. We beg his majesty's pardon! For he is the king of city horses. His noble cousin, the dray horse. is next to him in royalty, but his services is menial. He toils beneath hogsheads of imnominious molasses and crates of contempti ble crockery, while the horse of the Teuton may he draw if, and roll resounding wagons through the cobble paved streets, in conscious triumph!—North American.

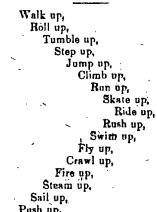
SEURE SCENT EXTERMINATOR.-The editor A recent American traveler writing in a fiel as by magic. If this kind of fumigation popular magazine, relates an amusing inci- is a sure specific, it deserves to be known and dont which occurred in Antwept, illustrative put upon record. Try it:

#### The Family of Comets.

Here is a very amusing letter from the London Times, on the subject of comets: "A very general feeling exists that astromomers are not behaving well about the gold coast in Africa: comet; to judge from the crums they occasionally let fall from their scientific platters, ignorant public to wonder and theorise in utter ignoance. At the beginning of the year they volunteered most minute descriptions of the signs and wonders that were to attend the annular eclipse, and, relying on their in-formation, many of us travelled hundreds of miles with pockets full of smoked glass, only to get shunted in a marshy field somewhere in the midland counties, and spend two hours very much like a disappointed crowd at a prize fight. Possibly the melancholy that occasion may deter the learned from making any more premature descriptions. Where everybody is anxious to know something certain about comets, and nobody in structs them, I am inclined to think very performed such extraordinary vagaries in 1846; and should return in 1858 or 1859? come upon us so quietly and so free from all being prematurely plauged with babies. Imagine the consternation that would pervade warning, he should appear some morning or evening with two heads or half a dozen tails! and yet the history of 1846 is proof positive osophers should prepare the public mind for such a possibility.
When Biela's comet was first seen in 1840.

t was quite round, without any tail whatever. In about ten days it produced a smaller comet with a short tail, and not to be outsix weeks it equaled its parent in size and hrillianor, and after an unusual test for some days it actually eclipsed it soon after began to pale, and gradually died out nearly a month before its progenitor. No sooner was it gone than the old tails, one of which was triumphantly poin ed seven millions. Their forms are protean. have several, producing and casting them the time occupied in consuming huge lumps off at pleasure. The comet of 1811 had six of kankee, brought to them by the mothers, tails, each curled in the form of a quadrant, The paternal domain is, for the most part, a while that of 1843, appearing at first without any continuation, supplied that deficiency at the ancestors of the family have been buried the rate of 10,000,000 of miles a day! Their speed is immense, and their bulk inconceirable; the comet of 1843 moved at six times the rate of the earth in its orbit, and that of so shocking to behold as the wreck of a dis-1811 was 600,000,000 of times its size; the solute man-the vigor of life exhausted, and present one is only 400,000,000 of times yet the first step in an honorable career not the size of the earth. The nucleus is composed taken; in himself a lazar-house of disease of ponderable matter, but in infinite less pro- dead, but, by a heathenish custom of socieportions than that contained by any planets, ty, not buried! Rogues have had the initial while the tail is merely attenuated vapor, letter of their title burnt into the palms of many thousand of times less dense than our their hands; even for murder, Cain was onatmosphere. It is possible that the nucleus by branded in the forehead; but over the of a comet should strike a planet, but the whole person of the debautches or the inebricomets ever killed cats, wasps, or Julius Cæsar; ing all traces of her own image, so that she produced fine vintages or great droughts, or may swear she never made him! How she can now be saddled with the plague of daddy- pours rheum over his eyes, sends foul spirits long-legs, steel petticoats, and other montros: to inhabit his breath, and shricks as with a

# An Up Hill Business.



Push up, Any way so that you get up and settle up your Subscription Bills.

Home Papers .- Stick then, ye sturdy yeonanry and tillers of the soil to your home newspaper. No matter if you are poor; remember that none are so poor as the ignorant, except it be the depraved, and they often go together. Stick to your own local paper, pressure. though it may not be so large or imposing as some city weekly; but remember it is the advertiser of your neighborhood and daily business, and tells you what is going on ait is not as nice a paper and as good as you being at work in the cabbage patch with his wish to have it, pay up your subscriptions father, said.

"Daddy what is the meaning of ditto !" rely upon it the natural pride of the publisher will prompt him to improve it as fast as possible.—Wisconsin Farmer. "Yas, daddy."

A man was walking quickly down Public Avenue the other day when he was the indignat boy, "she called me a cabbage plaintiff." suddenly struck by a thought and knocked head, and I'll be darned if I ever go to see her Impude over into the militair

#### THE NATIVE AFRICAN.

Dickens, in his Household Words, gives the following description of the natives of the

The native, he ears, bears on his head an earthen, vessel of palm-oil, or carries two or three quills of gold dust, the result of his own industry in washing the annds after the rains. His sole article of clothing is a Manchester remal, or length of checkered cotton, girded round his loins. But he knows the value of his own merchandise, and for that of which he intends to exchange it. He is a bird by no means to be caught by chaff. He will not exchange his palm-oil forabunch of feathers, nor his gold for a string of beads; neither does he affect any article of European clothfailure of Bailey's beads and rose lights on an civilization. He wants rum—the strong, ing, nor hankerafter any produce of Europecoarse American rum-and he knows to a spoonful how much he ought to get of it. He wants a new remal, also a cloth, or blanket to throw over his shoulders on state occasions, and a musket to make a row with, and fire off when he keeps custom. But he wants that was expected last year! When may we almost without cultivation, and his women no food, because the maize springs up for him look for the re-appearance of the comet that pound it between two stones, and add water to make a pasts which he calls kankee, and on this he gorges himself with great relish. Did the comet of 1811 really kill the cats, Sometimes his soul justeth for meat, and then multiply twins, and blind the flies! And is the black snails of the forest, as big as a there any danger of a similar infliction on fist, furnish him with a soap of which palm husbands and old maids at present! Last oil is also an essential ingredient. The proyear we were rather frightened about the vident housewife threads these enails on a bit comet, and ready to attribute every possible of grass, and dries them in the sun, thus saving henomenon to its agency; but now it has ing her lord and master from the toil of putting her lord and master from the toil of putting her lord and master from the toil of putting her lord and master from the long. ting out his hands to take them. The long alarming reports, that even the most timid black haired monkey also provides him with can admire it night after night without the a bounteous repast. Pity the sorrows of a dread of losing a favorite tabby, or without European travelling through the bush and partaking of the hospitality (he will have to agine the consternation that would pervade pay handsomely for it,) of a native, when, as a delicacy reserved for him, there is fished up out of the big pot of soup a black head with the lips drawn back, and the white teeth and yet the history of 1846 is proof positive grinning, and such a painful resemblance of the faces around him, that he wonders which

of the younger members of the family has been sacrificed for the exegencies of the occasion. But he is re-assured, and discovers, that he is not eating man but monkey. The native of the gold const has no desire to buy done in that respect, immediately shot out a bouse. He does not wish to add field to corresponding tail itself. The growth of the field, or to make a name in the land. His field, or to make a name in the land. chief and only desire in his life seems to be to eat when he is hungry, to drink whenever to can, and to sleep in the interim. He has no anxiety for himself, and certainly none for in brilliancy, but the exertion was too much; his offspring, who have neither to be educated nor has he any misgiving about their future prospects. They run about the bush if he lives in land, or he turns them into the comet, in an ecstacy of delight, shot out three sea if he lives on the coast. You may watch taking him for an unmarried man, and be so will the mind of both males and females thils, one of which was triumphantly pointed at the exact spot lately occupied by its undustried and dusting and dusting and dusting from two to twelve, diving and dusting and dusting and them. It is undustried and strengthened for unmarried man, and be making love to him! Oh, it is dreadful, is the waves, waiting for a big one, and then. they appear at times at the rate of two a on the erect of it, you see the little shining year, and the orbit of 200 have already been black bodies tossed over and over and round calculated; but this is quite an inapprecia- and round, until screaming with pleasure, they ble number when compared to those that are are washed up on the sand, like a tangle of believed to traverse our system in all direc-black seaweed. Then, slowly and with much tions, and that Arago puts at from three to noise, they unravel themselves and crawl back to the water, and continue this sport Few, comparatively, have tails; while others the whole day long, with the exception of

> circular but, under the mud floor of which for many generations. NATURE AVENCES HERSELF .- What wreck

odde are 500,000,000 to one against it; the ate, the signatures of infamy are written. chances against the immersion of the tail is How nature brands him with stigma and opmuch less. The result of colision with the probrium! How she hangs labels all over nucleus would be an immediate return to him to testify her disgust at his existence, most everlasting chaos, while an immersion and to admonish others to beware of his of its tail would probably be attended with example! How she loosens all his joints, no visible result. Comets do not affect the sends tremors along his muscles, and bends seasons. Taking an interval of 16 years, the forward his frame as if to bring him on allwarmest was 1794, in which there was one fours with kindred brutes, or to degrade him comet; the coldest 1759, in which there to the reptile's grawling! How she disfigures was two, and therefore it is not probable the his countenance, as if intent upon obliterat-

> A BEAST !-- [Horace Mann.
>
> FIRST FAMILIES OF VIRGINIA.---The origination of the term 'First Family of Virginia,'

> trumpet from every pore of his body, Веново

is thus explained by an exchange: "In the early settlement of that State i was found impossible to colonize it unless women went there. Accordingly a ship load was sent out, but no planter was allowed to marry one of them until he had first paid one hundred pounds of tobacco for her passage. When the second ship load came, no one would pay more than seventy-five pounds for the matrimonial privilege except it were a very superior article. Consequently the descendants of all those who were sold for one hundred pounds of tobacco were ranked as first families, while those who brought but seventy five pounds are now ranked among the second families; and the reason why no one can ever find one of the second families is because you can't get a Virginian to admit that his mother only brought seventy-five

nounds of tobacco. - -'Oh!' I love you like anything,' said young countryman to his sweetheart, warmly pressing her hand.
"Ditto," said she, gently returning the

The aident lover, not happening to be over and above learned, was sorely puzzled to naivette and without the shadow of emotion. understand the meaning of ditto-but was Everybody present roared where the laugh ashamed to expose his ignorance by asking came in. round instead of a thousand miles away. If the girl. He went home, and the next day

"Why," said the old man, "this is one cab-

"Well, that ere's ditto." "Rot the good for nothin' gal !" ejaculated

again."

# A LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY. -A

interprising traveling agent for a well-known Cleveland tomb stone manufactory lately made a business visit to a small town in an adjoining county. Hearing in the village that a man in a remote part of the township had lost his wife, he thought he would go and see him and offer him consolation and a grave stone, on his usual reasonable terms. He started. The road was a frightful one, but the agent persevered and finally arrived at the bereaved man's house. Bereaved man's hired girl told the agent that the bereaved man was splitting fence rails, "over'n pasture, about two miles." The indefatig-able agent hitched his horse and started for the "pastur." After falling into all manner of mudholes, scratching himself with briars and tumbling over decayed logs, the agent at length found the bereaved man. In a subued voice he asked the man if he had lost his wife. - The man-said be had .- The agent was very sorry to bear of it and sympathized with the man-very deeply in his great afflicion; but death, he said, was an insatiate archer, and shot down all, both of high and ow degree. Informed the man that "what was his loss was her gain," and would be glad to sell him a grave stone to mark the spot rhere the beloved one slept-marble or common stone, as he chose, at prices defying competition. The bereaved man said that there was "a little difficulty in the way."
"Havn't you lost your wife !" inquired the

"Why, yes I have," said the man, "but no grave siun ain't necessary; you see the cussed critter ain't dead. She's scooted with another man !"-The agent retired .- Cleveland Plaindealer. BETROTHAL AND MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN GERMANY.-When a maid is betrothed, she is called a bride, and so continues until she

becomes a wife. All the while she is engaged she is a bride. The lovers immediately upon their betrothal, exchange plain gold rings, which are ever worn afterwards, till death parts them. The woman wears hers on the third finger of her left hand, and when she becomes a wife her ring is transferred to of our nature predominate. Thus the sexes remains.—The husband always wears his mutually elevating and refining influence up-ring just as the wife wears hers, so that if on each other. That course of training which you look upon a man's hand you can tell whether he is mortgaged or not. There is no cheating for him ever after-no coquetting with the girls, as if he were an unmarried man, for lo! the start with by una nuger ring. A married Viennese lady was much amused when told that in the United States paring ber to fill the high and holy position we only "ring" women, but let husbands run designed by God. unmarked! "Ob, that is dreadful !" said rick, my husband-twenty-four-so young, so handsome-and all the girls would be married. How can you do so in your coun- here and happiness hereafter, in the same try! I would not live there with Frederick for the world."

WHY BROTHER DICKSON LEFT THE CHURCH. -Mr. Dickson, a colored barber, was shaformer connection with a colored church in

"I believe you are connected with the church in ---- street, Mr. Dickson," said the

"What I are you not a member of the Afican Church T "Not this year, sah."

"Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson ! if I may be permitted to ask."
"Why, I tell you, sah," said Mr. Dickson, trapping a concave razor on the pairs of his

"It was just like dis. I jined dat church n good faif. I gib ten dollars toward stated preaching ob de Gospel de fus' year, and de peepil call me brother Dickson. De second year my business not so good, and I only gib five dollars. Dat year de church peepil call me Mr. Dickson."

"Dis razor hurt you, sah f"

"No, the razor goes very well."
"Well, sah, the third year I felt very poor, sickness in my family, and didn't gib nuffin for preaching. Well, sah, after dat they call me Old Nigger Dickson, and I leff' em!ha—ha--ha-ha-i-i ! !"

So saying, Mr. Dickson brushed his cus-So saying, Mr. Dickson brushed his cus- much a duty to be honest with himself as to hold saw dust. On the west I slip in tomer's hair, and the gentleman departed, with his neighbor. If this great lesson can boards like baraany height I wish to pile my well satisfied with the reason why Mr. Dickson left the church.

REFINEMENT(!)-A young Miss, who had eft a rural home for a short abode in the them unobserved, unless they are in themcity, returned in a few months, much chang- selves grong. A shake of the head, or a it in as closely as I can, and in as large blocks. ed. On going to the field where her former companions were busy "cocking" hay, the first article that met her eye was a rake. guorance.

"That !--why that is a--" Her question had not been answered, when, all enjoy it, and if possible, join with them. treading on the end of the rake, it flew up It shakes out the cobwebs, and makes one and atruck her in the face, and with an exclamation, "D--n the rake!" not only showed her knowledge of the implement, but taught her a lesson, the moral of which we will let other seat that you may designate, -you need the reader consider.

A tall, stooping, grunt son of Vermont presented himself in front of the Boston House, a few days since, where a number of ladies and gentlemen were standing, and in perience, years ago, that just one half less quired for Mr. ----, a deputy in one of the State offices. He was not there. The next but the scholar and Teacher meet.

inquiry was: "How shall I know him ?" Answer-"He is a tall, dark complexioned young man, with a heavy beard and must-

"Is he disfigured in any other way!" was

There was much more fact than fancy the cross reply of an unfortunate female culprit, when under cross examination in a petty court by a browbeating limb of the

"Madam," said he, "what conduct have you pursued through life, that should subject you to the suspicion of this outrage upon the Impudence, which has been the making of you, has caused my ruin."

## Educational

If you would learn,—study. If you would secome learned,—practice what you learn.

The Co-education of the Sexes. The following is extracted from an address nade by Prof. J. F. Stoddard, of Pa., several

reats ago : "It is true, spience has not yet unfolded the particular manner in which the society of females exerts such a potent influence in ele-vating, refining and purifying the thoughts; nevertheless that influence is quietly, I may say almost imperceptibly, yet irresistibly accomplishing its work. We trace its power in the influence of a sister over a brother, of the mother ever the husband and her son. But the work of investigating, from a few simple facts, the extent and almost omnipo-tent power of this influence remains to be discovered, by some profound investigation of the laws of the Creator.

"The law that moulds a tear, ... And bids it trickle from its source; That very law preserves this earth a sphere And guides the planets in their course."

"What gravity is to the solar system, female influence is to human society, regulating, governing and sustaining. The acciety of intelligent and virtuous women will dispel base and groveling thoughts as does the approaching sun the blighting frosts of autumn. Let us then, Mr. President, deceive ourselves no longer, by considering the co-education of the sexes as productive of naught but evil; but rather let us consider that they were created to enjoy each other's society, and to improve and strengthen each other in every good and great work, when placed together

uder healthful and efficient regulations. "The mind of man and woman is compose of precisely the same number and kind of faculties ;-in the one, as a general thing, the coarser and sterner; and in the other, the of that violent disease called glanders. A more refined and milder faculties or principles the third finger of her right hand; there it are designed by an all-wise Creator to exert a is best calculated to develop the mind, and to elevate the thoughts of the one, and in every other way to prepare him to become an bonorable and useful mambes of society and to enjoy éternal happiness bereafter, will have a corresponding effect upon the other in pre-

"As the sturdy oak and the modest violet she, much shocked. "Think there is Frede- both flourish and arrive at maturity under the vivifying and strengthening influence of the same successions of sunshine and showers, classes and under precisely the same course of study. Nor will such a joint education of the sexes have any more of a tendency to cause women to aspire to the position of men, or men to assume the duties of women, than ring one of his customers, a respectable cit- the same succession of sunshine and showers izen, one morning, when a conversation oc- will give to the violet the outspreading cured between them, respecting Mr. Dickson's | branches and rigidity of the oak, or the oak course of study, - in the same school; and the universally acknowledged blessings that gladness to thousands of houses, now the School Journal. 🔌

### How Shall I Govern ?

This is the great question among all classes and grades of Teachers. There are those so constituted by nature, that they govern without any effort. "It governs itself," said a Teacher of this stamp, when inquired of on this point. There is, without doubt too much governing in many of our schools. That Teacher governs best, who governs least. be inculcated, the governing of that scholar is comparatively easy. Teachers are too apt to notice unimportant acts, and call scholars

"Into it, on the ground, I put from six to to an account for them. Better by far leave ten inches of any dust then put in my ice one look of the eye, serve as the best check upon I can congeniently bandle. I then fill the improprieties. Does a scholar laugh out spaces next the partitions with saw dust, and loud, at what to you may seem a frivolous "Why, what is this ?" said she, affecting matter? Do not scold him for it. He very it is done for the year! likely could not help it. A right good hearty laugh occasionally does a school good. Let feel better. 'Tis healthy. Does lie whisper too much and is be mischievous? Ask him kindly, when alone, if he will not set in annot tell him why, unless he ask you. Then as kindly tell him why. It is quite possible he will need no further reproof, or the change ing of seats. Be kind, yet firm. Bear this mind, a fact which we learned from expunishment, or reproof is needed, where none

## THE SMACK IN SCHOOL.

The following incident in a district school is told by Mr. William Pitt Palmer, of New York, President of the Manbattan Insurance the next question, delivered with the utmost Company, in a poetical address before "The Literary Society," in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, his native home :

A district school, not far away, 'Mid Berkshire hills, one winter's day, Was humming with its wonted noise Of three-more mingled girls and boys; Some few upon their task intent, But more on furtive mischief bent. The while the master's downward look The while the master's downward look
Was fastened on a copy-book;
When suddenly behind his back
Rose sharp and clear a rouse

Beautiful and start of the start of

"Wath William Willith if you pleathe-With frown that makes a statue thriff, The master thundered 'Hither, Will!" Like wretch o'ertaken in his track, With atolen chattels on his back,
Will hung his head in fear and shame,
And to the awful presence came—
A great green, bashful simpleton
The butt of all good natured fun-With smile suppressed, and birch unraised.
The threatener faltered—"I'm amized
That you my biggest popil should.
Be guilty of an act so rude!
Before the whole set school, to boot—
What evil gesits puts-you to't !" "Twis she herself, sir, "sobbed the lad,
"I didn't mean to be so bad-But when Sussinah shook her carls. And whispered I was 'fraid of girls,
And dursen't kies a baby's doll,
I couldn't stand it, sir, at al!,
But up and kissed her on the spot!
I know—boo hoo—I dught to not!
But somehow, from her looks—boo b
I thought she kind o' wished me to!"

Volume 15, Mumber 17.

## Agricultural

Cultivate the Farmer, as well as the Farm-

#### HORSES AND STABLES.

Blindness is very common among horses n our cities. This is caused in a great nessure by keeping them in dark confined stables, and shading their eyes with harness blinders. Dask, ill ventilated cellar stables are quite common. This stupid practice should be abolished, because such stables are very detrimental to the health of those noble animals. All stables should be dry, roomy structures, provided with! windows to afford abundant light, and should also be frequently whitewashed. The horse is a native of dry, sunny regions, and requires to be kept dry and warm in order to attain to the great-

which are so common, are the frequent cause few years since, great ravages were committed among the cavalry horses of France by this disease, but it is now almost unknown in that country. This result has been brought about by simply making larger stables, doubling the size of the stalls, and securing good ventilation. In proportion to their bulk, horses need more fresh zir than men, in order to perform the function of respiration, yet they are commonly cooped up in narrow stalls, which are not large knough to keep a

dormouse's lungs at work As the season is now, approaching when, owing to inclement weather, horses will be more confined indoors, those who possess such animals should now devote some attention to provide them with stables suitable to their nas ture and wants, and by so doing they will greatly increase their health and longevity .--Scientific American.

Chinese Vegetable Cheese. As food for man and beast beans and peas are highly nutritious, from the quantity of casein which they contain-which is about one fourth of their weight. The Chinese make cheese from the casein of peas. The

peas are boiled and congulated by a solution of gypsum. The cheese gradually acquires the beautiful tints and more delicate texture the taste and smell of milk cheese. It is sold of the violet. Let, then, our sons and daughters grow up together,—pursue the same considerable article of the food of the Chinese people. the universally acknowledged blessings that

There is a large, white pea used in China
we as a nation enjoy, that arise from the infor obtaining oil, and in which an enormous telligence, virtue, and piety of the women of trade is carried on at Shanghae and the America, will continue to shed their benign Northern Chinese ports. These pens are

influence over the land, carrying joy and ground in a mill, and then pressed in a somewhat complicated though most efficient press, abodes of misery and wretchedness .- Indiana by means of wedges drived under the outer parts of the framework with mallets. The oil is used both for eating and burning (morefor the latter purpose however); and the cake, like andall grindstones, is distributed about China in every direction, as food for pigs and buffaloes - Scientific American

### A Cheap Ice Room.

A farmer communicates the following : "I send you my experience. I partitioned off the north east corner of my wood house, The great business of the Teacher is, to in- which opens to the west and is 25 feet wide. struct. Not alone in that of which the text The ice room is about nine feet square; is book treate, but in all that is requisite to make clap boarded on the stude on the north and a good man. And first, the scholar, should east, and fined on the inside, leaving the four be taught that honesty is the foundation up inches space between empty. On the south on which he must build—and that it is as is an inch-board partition, just tight enough

foot from the partition on every side packing a good depth (say one foot) over the top, and

"I have practiced in this way two years past and had all I wanted for dairy and other uses, and some to give to my neighbors. and I had plenty of good ice left last week. "The whole cost of making 300 feet of hemick boards, a few nails, and a half a day's work. Neighbor, farmers, try it .- A!most any other location is as good as the above described.

Fruit Trees on the Roadside. Writing of trees reminds me of another peculiarity of Germany, from which "Young America". might learn an important lesson. Along the public roads, for hundreds of miles are rows of fruit trees, unprojected by ditch, hedge or fence; yet the ripe fruit may hang in profusion on their boughs or cover the road-side, and not an apple or pear will be purloined, not a charry twig will be broken. Frequently some poor man buys the fruit of one or more trees for a season. All he must do to have it secredly respected is to bind a withe of straw about the trunk in token of

ownership. Packing Butter for Winter Use. . Take a mooden cask, half barrel fill about half full of colon water, then put in ealt sufficient to make a strong brine. Let it stand day or two to settle, and skim off what rises on the top. Work the butter thoroughly in rolls of from a pound and a half to two pounds, put them in the cask, placing a weight on them to put them under the brine. I have put down butter in this way in May which kept awest and good until the next year in June.